

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 19 through page 4, line 3 with the following amended paragraph:

Telephones and other types of data terminal equipment (DTE) are routinely used for voice, data traffic and other forms of telecommunication. Such DTE equipment typically is wired with twisted pair wire to a switch or similar telecommunications device. For example, some communications systems utilize an Ethernet switch in communication with Internet Protocol (IP) or voice over IP (VoIP) telephones. Where the IP telephones are compatible and thus adapted to receive phantom power over the twisted pair connection to the switch, it is desirable for the switch to verify the compatibility before applying the phantom power because it is conceivable that the phantom power could damage or operate improperly with certain non-compatible DTE equipment ("legacy equipment") which might also be connected to the switch. In accordance with the invention disclosed in co-pending U.S. Patent application serial no. 09/710,388 filed November 9, 2000 in the name of inventor Roger Karam and entitled "Method and Apparatus for Detecting a Compatible Phantom Powered Device Using Common Mode Signaling" (~~CISCO-3052~~), commonly owned herewith, a method and apparatus which enable discovery of such compatible telephones by a switch or similar device is taught. This application issued on October 12, 2004 as U.S. Patent No. 6,804,351. In a nutshell, the approach used is to generate a differential mode signal, apply it to center-taps of transformers coupling the switch to the twisted pair wires, apply the differential mode signal received at center-taps of corresponding transformers at the

IP telephone to an identity network, loop the signal (possibly modified by the identity network) back to the switch, and, based on the returned signal (and possibly other considerations), apply or not apply phantom power between the center-taps of the switch-side transformers to power the IP telephone. This approach requires that the IP telephone be configured to "loop back" signals received by it to the switch. This is undesirable for data signals under certain circumstances as it can lead to certain kinds of potential computer network problems. Accordingly, it is desirable in such circumstances to permit loop back of discovery signals only and not data signals. In the past, normally closed mechanical relays at the IP telephone coupled with a low pass filter (LPF) to pass only the discovery signals and not the data signals have been used. Such mechanical relays are relatively expensive and can become unreliable. Low pass filters composed of inductors and capacitors also consume volume in the DTE equipment and can be relatively expensive to deploy.